Gazette of the United States.

A *NATIONAL PAPER*, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 34, *NORTH FIFTH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 134 of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, September 11, 1793. [Whole No. 456.]

FOR THE GAZETTE.

TO THE SIEUR GENET,
Minister of France.

CLOATHED with a diplomatic character, and received, by the first functionary of the United States, as the accredited Minister from a great nation, you sustain, sir, an office to which the policy of the American republic, religiously observant of the universal law of nations, assures eminent immunity. Regarding you in this high character, a republican now claims to address you.

To announce, in this address, the name by which I am personally known, might be arraigned as ostentatious: neither is it required by the usages of the American press. But the man of honor, sir, disdains to communicate through the press what he would not avow at the command of propriety. And, although ideas of delicacy may now advise me to conceal my name even from the printer, I spurn the idea of shrinking from the charge should justice and honor forbid such concealment. Yet, while my language does not offend against the principles of liberality, I trust that I may fairly claim to be the sole depository of my own secret.

Deriving no personal emolument from the fiscal system of the United States, and holding no office under their national government, I am not the dependant of any of the chiefs of departments, and living in a land of liberty, I disdain to be the slave of party. A plain man, I speak in the *character of one of the people*. Conscious that the sovereignty of the United States resides in the people, and that the authority of their government is an emanation from their will, I purpose neither to disregard the dignity of your representative office, nor to violate the decorum that becomes the character which I now personate before an enlightened public.

That you are not destitute of talent, is obvious from communications which the press has submitted to the public eye. That you have been unfortunate since your arrival in America, is probable from the same communications. And God forbid, sir, that any part of the American people should, for this cause, offer you indignity!

You have been indeed unfortunate, if, erring through ignorance, and not from intention, you have prejudiced the cause which duty and disposition urged you to benefit. And to prevent your being thus beguiled by error, is not inconsistent with the principles of real friendship.

That you should err in your ideas of the American public, is a misfortune, against which an extensive acquaintance with the history of departed empires, or with the actual state of society in Europe, could not, alone, completely secure you. In the United States, sir, the human character has assumed a form superior to whatever authentic history has recorded of Greece, or Rome; countries in which ferocious manners characterized a rigid aristocracy, and profligate populace, who struggled for domination, and alternately outraged the law of moral order: And to convince you that the speaker's opinion is consonant to that of a philosopher whose talents ought to command your respect, I refer you to Jefferson's "notes on Virginia."—The feudal dispotisms of Europe, in which hereditary usurpation has emasculated the energies of mind and yet reigns over sycophants and slaves, are strangers to that force of character which resides in the citizens of America.—And the French ardour for liberty yet wants that temperance of mind which characterizes the republicans of the new world.

Feeling in the cause of liberty that ardor of spirit which distinguishes your nation, and arriving among a people whose love of liberty is the strongest sentiment of their soul, you seem, sir, to have been ignorant, how much the American passion for liberty is under the discipline of an exalted reason. The American passion for liberty is not the Roman pride of domination; a criminal pride, that claims liberty for one nation, and denies it to a conquered world. No! The American citizens are friends to the cause of universal liberty, which, in their estimation, is inseparable from the equitable empire of law. And the adherence to that liberal order which the law of republicanism prescribes is estimated, by them, as being friendly to virtue, and requisite to the good of universal society.—Glorying in republican principles, persuaded that all the tyrannical thrones of Europe must ere long fall before the united forces of philosophy and liberty, they proudly claim for themselves that national independence which they acknowledge to be the right of all the nations of the globe. And, while they exult in the hope of the universal funeral of monarchy, they recognize, within the circle of their own empire, no sovereign but themselves.

The first functionary of this sovereign, sir, is that veteran patriot, WASHINGTON. To him is unanimously confided the helm of empire. Yet, if he is guilty of violating that constitution which cloathes him with the executive power and prescribes the rule of his duty, if he is faithless to that high trust to which he has sworn to be faithful.—do I injure you, thou first citizen of America, by supposing an impossibility?—If I say, even Washington is thus guilty, he knows, and we all know, that he is constitutionally responsible. But, as to this point, the people of the United States want no foreign interference: and our fair swords will never permit him, or any other man, in this country, to be arbitrarily accused, arraigned, and ordered to death, by a tyrant who bears the name of National Convention. As the only sovereign, the people know that the legitimate power of their constituted authorities essentially emanates from their will, which is announced in the constitution. And sir, as they have provided for the constitutional punishment of their highest officer if guilty of bigh crimes & misdemeanors, they, on the other hand, as men of honor feel themselves pledged to support him in the performance of his constitutional functions: and, as men who are not dastards, they must and will thus support him. As to the constitutionality of the measures which the President has adopted, relative to France, and her enemies, I see no cause to charge him with having misconducted. No man, I am confident, who has correctly developed the principles of universal law, if he will honestly speak his opinion, will say, that the President's proclamation was unconstitutional. The book of universal nature, being a *chef d'œuvre*, is the only work which the American people recognize as being of indisputable authority in all political questions. And I presume, that, after fully consulting this authority, you would not be able to prove from it that the President has misconducted as to France. Except that I am not an orator as you are, and if a man who never had an office at Versailles, and who in the simplicity of nature speaks right on, were adequate to maintain an argument against the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, I should hope, were it proper and necessary, to be able specifically to maintain the present sentiments against even yourself.

The measures of the President being constitutional, his enlightened fellow citizens, as men of principle, would support him, had he never been the Chief of their patriot army. Independently of their attachment to the first of Generals, their personal and public honor is, by the very principles of the social contract pledged to support their own officer in executing the service which their country has assigned him. And they know that the principles of political arrangement and national prosperity prescribe the establishment of public authorities, as being requisite to the beneficial administration of their common affairs, as essential to their capacity of acting in concert, and as indispensably necessary to the maintenance of their own independent sovereignty.

Sir, the sovereign of the United States *acts* by constituted representatives, and not otherwise. This sovereign, as such, simply *wills*: And it is done.

On mature deliberation, the American sovereign, in adopting a general constitution for the empire, has determined not to have "any direct correspondence" with foreign powers. And the President, as the organ of the whole American nation, immediately represents the whole people for the purposes of national intercourse. Their sovereign will, as manifested in the national constitution, has pronounced, that it is neither wise nor beneficial to admit any application from foreign States except through the organ of the executive. Their general plan of policy being delineated in the constitutional chart, its specific execution is committed to the respective authorities, who are the constituted organs of the sovereign in the business of administration. The American sovereign, sir, has such a sense of his own character that he disdains the idea of being personally called upon to act in questions that merely concern the actual administration of affairs.

The principles of liberty forbid the sovereign, who *wills*, to also *act*. Philosophy forbids it—National dignity, and justice, forbid it—The necessary principles of republicanism forbid it—And, notwithstanding the example of the French National Convention, it is not in the power of the collected talents of all Europe, to make the enlightened sovereign of America guilty of thus outraging the principles of liberty, philosophy, dignity, justice, republicanism. We refuse to negociate except through the agency of our executive; not because we fear the President as our master, for he has no such character, and we have no such fear; nor because we are such idiots or cowards as to think the power of government superior to our own, for we know that the power of government is derived from our delegation; but we refuse any other mode of national negociation, because we judge this mode to be wisest, best, just—and, especially and above all, because such is our sovereign will. And should the maintenance of this will require the sword of the people, you and all mankind may be assured, that it must not, will not, and shall not sleep in the scabbard.

Such, sir, are sentiments which the American people hold forth to nations. And, from those sentiments, the French ought not to desire or expect America to depart, although her sovereignty should be invaded by all the powers of Europe, followed by the rest of the world, like hell with blackest insurrection, at their heels!

Judge then, sir, what must be the sentiments of Americans, on examining the published letter which you have recently addressed to the chosen representative of the whole American nation! A plain man as I am, expect not that I should speak on this subject with that sublime and impassioned eloquence which has been cultivated in France more than in any other modern nation! Therefore, permit me to speak plainly, and freely, as I feel, and because I feel! without undertaking, however, to pronounce a panegyric on myself, a business at which Americans are not expert, I leave it to others, to estimate whether I evince any portion of "the energy and frankness which ever characterize a true republican."

Unfortunate indeed may you be deemed, if you have been led, from any cause whatever, to indulge the visionary idea of a separation between the President, and the people of America. And yet, sir, you appear, from your own words, to have indulged this idea. For if, since [illegible] the federal government has offended against the views of the people, and against their principles of honest faith, as to France, the President is at the head and front of the offending. Would you, by publishing the late official communications relative to this subject, be understood to charge him, sir, with being unfriendly to the cause of liberty?—with wishing to be the sultan?—with a design, by his construction of treaties, to aid the league of powers against France? Or would you be understood to charge him with fearing the power of Britain, or any other nation, and with pusillanimously deserting the character of America? He has been proved, sir, not only in the calm hour of peace, but amidst the storm of war.—And no inconsiderable part of his countrymen have been proved by his side. Yet, if you think the young Americans, who have never tried "the flinty and steel couch of war," are dastards; and if you would know how the fact is; if too you think that such conduct on your part will promote the objects of your mission; let their fathers be insulted! you may then know whether the sons are dastards.

Do you then mean to publickly charge the President with violating the obligations of our nation's faith? To him, to you, to us, the charge is seriously interesting.

Have not our judicial officers, by their opinion, sanctioned his interpretation of existing treaties? And are not the judges the constitutional expositors of all our laws of every description? And are not treaties part of the law of the land? After our judges have expounded the law, do we recognize, as relative to our own conduct, any ulterior tribunal of adjudication? And do you imagine, that any foreigner whatever shall, within the circle of our empire, be eventually permitted to act, in any case whatever, in opposition to such interpretation? Do you deem it advisable to appeal, on a national question, from our constituted authorities, whose decisions we acknowledge to be obligatory on ourselves, to us who have constituted those authorities? The procedure, sir, would not accord with the established order of things in this country. But if, while sustaining the character of minister plenipotentiary, you choose to avail yourself of that general liberty which every person has of publicly stating whatever any printer will publish, there is no law in the United States which can, in the first instance, prevent the thus calling upon the American people to judge of the conduct of the President. But such a mode of procedure, in a question between our nation and a foreign power, being of the nature of a "direct correspondence" with the sovereign, is not conceived by the people, "to be within the line of propriety or duty." Our sacred regard, however, to the liberty of the press, renders the procedure practicable. And if a foreign minister should, before the tribunal of public opinion, thus impeach our highest officer of disloyalty to his sovereign, that sovereign will indeed decide on the merits of the appeal, and with a spirit worthy of an enlightened sovereign. If the officer has been guilty of befriending tyranny, guilty of violating his official duty and our plighted faith by sacrificing the honest interests of our friends to those of their enemies, we must and will be satisfied. If our national integrity be appealed to, and national justice is publickly demanded against Washington, by our honest swords we declare, that, if constitutionally proved guilty, he shall be punished. Although he has grown grey in the service of his country, yet we have the firmness to steel our hearts for the moment, and to dare be just even against him. But by the same swords, which we hope will never have cause to blush for their owners, we further declare, that the foreign [illegible], who thus severely invokes our justice, makes an experiment upon us which he must never repeat; For, on this subject, no foreign power shall use us for sport. And if you have ever once thought of adopting such a measure, let me, if you are pausing on the banks of the Rubicon, request you to consider its consequence. In case of its adoption, yourself or Washington, must be condemned. Should you demand of us to sit in solemn judgment on the man who commands our united hearts, you must in the event, seal either his, or your, political damnation! Should you publickly appeal Washington of national disloyalty, be sure you furnish damning proofs against him! be sure, you prove him false to his trust! Or by the wrath of injured friendship, * * * * * * * * * *

Sir, you have been received as minister plenipotentiary from a nation whose friendship we value, and purpose to deserve. Yet, as proud as delicate on the subject of friendship, the American mind can feel the implications contained in your letter to the President of the United States. Then, sir, if you would not alienate the mind of America, forbear, on this theme, the language of reproach! Goad not the spirit of Americans, by accusing their common representative and friend of cold indifference to the cause of liberty! nor charge him with want of fidelity to their public engagements! It is the pride of the American nation, sir, to observe its treaties of commercial amity, and yet be just to every nation under heaven: Its firmness too is equal to its pride.

If you value the American estimation of the French, it is hoped, that you will never, in future, mention the disinterested friendship of France to this country in the very same sentence in which you complain that the American government has not, by way of requital, manifested a regard for your interest: for, except in relation to the ruder part of mankind such as are to be [illegible] of the Aborigines, it is not the American fashon to *talk of gifts* which are *to be paid for*.

It is further mentioned, for your reflection, that the American researches have not yet discovered, in any of the regions of science, that the obligations of gratitude are perfectly compulsory like those of justice. Nor has moral philosophy as yet taught them, that it is a proof of delicate generosity to speak of measures under the professed idea of being generous, and yet, at the same time, demand a specific retribution. It is presumed, that the humane Americans, who never enquired whether any of the unfortunate fugitives from one of the French islands were called aristocrats, but at once honored themselves and their country by their generous beneficence to them all, will never give *cause to doubt the professed motives* of their conduct, by urging their generosity as the basis of a legal demand. This, however, is a subject, sir, on which I leave you to *feel* sentiments which wounded delicacy cannot easily express.

ALFRED.

EXTRACTS,
From the Columbian Centinel.

Notwithstanding the great diversity of political sentiment on many subjects, all concur in opinion, that the prosperity of our country disappoints the wishes of her enemies, and surpasses the hopes of her most sanguine friends.

The husbandman finds an high price, and increasing demand for the products of his soil. The mechanic has constant employ, and full compensation for his labour and skill. The merchant visits every part of the globe, in successful pursuits of gain; and while the nations of Europe are engaged in destroying each other, his ships can alone supply them with the bread that feeds, or the apparel that covers them.

Free from restraint, and welcomed to every shore, the American seaman can securely, and almost exclusively, carry the produce of the world, and command a recompence equal to his wishes. In Europe, the sailors are employed in navigating their ships of war—the artizans, instead of fabricating the conveniences of life—the husbandmen, instead of tilling the soil, and producing subsistence for themselves, and others, are busied in mutual destruction. Americans enjoy almost a monopoly of feeding and carrying for the richest, and most populous nations of the earth. This enviable condition the people of the United States know well how to estimate: and, in justice to themselves and posterity, cannot, will not put at hazard. They have too lately experienced the horrors of war, and too dearly paid for peace and good government, to risque their present tranquility.

From the COLUMBIAN GAZETTEER.

In the days of contest between the characters of Whig and Tory, it was often asked, (and sometimes very gravely) to which of them we should suppose the Apostle Paul adhered—and a positive answer to this would have decided the opinion of most who made that enquiry.

The same implicit confidence is given at the present day, to the decisions of those of the first standing in the State, and a proportionable degree of it is always bestowed on men of eminence in every station; this, by many is supposed to be a very rational mode of Judging, in cases where one is not sufficiently acquainted with the merits of a cause to judge of it himself.—But there is a different class of mankind who suspect the judgment of all who go in a higher walk of life, and that from a strange idea, of which they seem to be very fond, that goodness and greatness are incompatible, and that no one can be wise who knows more than themselves, or honest who holds more property.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

HELVIDIUS—No. II.

[*Continued from our paper of Saturday last.*]

THE logic employed by the writer on this occaſion, will be beſt underſtood by accommodating to it the language of a proclamation, founded on the prerogative and policy of ſuſpending the treaty with France.

Whereas a treaty was concluded on the day of between the United States and the French nation, through the kingly government, which was then the organ of its will: And whereas the ſaid nation hath ſince exerciſed its right (no wiſe abridged by the ſaid treaty) of changing the organ of its will, by aboliſhing the ſaid kingly government, as inconſiſtent with the rights and happineſs of the people, and eſtabliſhing a republican in lieu thereof, as moſt favorable to the public happineſs, and beſt ſuited to the genius of a people become ſenſible of their rights and aſhamed of their chains: And whereas, by the conſtitution of th United States, the executive is authoriſed to receive ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls: And whereas a public miniſter, duly appointed and commiſſioned by the new Republic of France, hath arrived and preſented himſelf to the executive, in order to be received in his proper character: Now be it known, that by virtue of the ſaid right veſted in the executive to receive ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls, & of the rights included therein, the executive hath refuſed to receive the ſaid miniſter from the ſaid republic, and hath thereby cauſed the activity and operation of all treaties with the French nation, *hitherto in force as ſupreme laws of the land*, to be ſuſpended until the executive, by taking off the ſaid ſuſpenſion, ſhall revive the ſame; of which, all perſons concerned are to take notice, at their peril.

The writer, as if beginning to feel that he was graſping at more than he could hold, endeavours, all of a ſudden, to ſqueeze his doctrine into a ſmaller ſize, and a leſs vulnerable ſhape.—The reader ſhall ſee the operation in his own words.

"And where *a treaty* antecedently exiſts between the United States and ſuch nation (a nation whoſe government has undergone a revolution) that right (the right of judging whether the new rulers ought to be recognized or not) involves the power of giving operation or not to *ſuch treaty*. *For* until the new government is acknowledged, the treaties between the nations, *as far at leaſt* as regards *public rights*, are *of courſe* ſuſpended."

This qualification of the ſuſpending power, though reluctantly and inexplicitly made, was prudent, for two reaſons; firſt, becauſe it is pretty evident that *private rights*, whether of judiciary or executive cognizance, may be carried into effect without the agency of the foreign government; and therefore would not be ſuſpended of courſe by a rejection of that agency. Secondly, becauſe the judiciary, being an independent department, and acting under an oath to purſue the law of treaties as the ſupreme law of the land, might not readily follow the executive example, and a *right* in *one expoſitor* of treaties, to conſider them as *not in force*, whilſt it would be the *duty* of *another expoſitor* to conſider them as *in force*, would be a phænomenon not ſo eaſy to be explained. Indeed as the doctrine ſtands qualified, it leaves the executive the right of ſuſpending the law of treaties in relation to rights of one deſcription, without exempting it from the duty of enforcing it in relation to rights of another deſcription.

But the writer is embarked in ſo unſound an argument, that he does not ſave the reſt of his inference by this ſacrifice of one half of it. It is not true, that *all public rights* are of courſe ſuſpended by a refuſal to acknowledge the government, or even by a ſuſpenſion of the government. And in the next place, the right in queſtion does not follow from the neceſſary ſuſpenſion of public rights, in conſequence of a refuſal to acknowledge the government.

Public rights are of two ſorts; thoſe which require the agency of government; thoſe which may be carried into effect without that agency.

As public rights are the rights of the nation, not of the government, it is clear that wherever they can be made good to the nation, without the office of government, they are not ſuſpended by the want of an acknowledged government, or even by the want of an exiſting government; and that there are important rights of this deſcription, will be illuſtrated by the following caſe:

Suppoſe, that after the concluſion of the treaty of alliance between the United States and France, a party of the enemy had ſurpriſed and put to death every member of congreſs; that the occaſion had been uſed by the people of America for changing the old confederacy into ſuch a government as now exiſts, and that in the progreſs of this revolution, an interregnum had happened. Suppoſe further, that during this interval, the ſtates of South-Carolina and Georgia, or any other parts of the United States, had been attacked and been put into evident and imminent danger of being irrecoverably loſt, without the interpoſition of the French arms; is it not manifeſt, that as the Treaty is the Treaty of the United States, not of their government, the people of the United States could not forfeit their right to the guarantee of their territory by the accidental ſuſpenſion of their government; and that any attempt, on the part of France, to evade the obligations of the Treaty, by pleading the ſuſpenſion of government, or by refuſing to acknowledge it, would juſtly have been received with univerſal indignation, as an ignominious perfidy?

With reſpect to public rights that cannot take effect in favour of a nation without the agency of its government, it is admitted that they are ſuſpended of courſe where there is no government in exiſtence, and alſo by a refuſal to acknowledge an exiſting government. But no inference in favour of *a right* to ſuſpend the operation of Treaties, can be drawn from either caſe. Where the exiſtence of the government is ſuſpended, it is a caſe of neceſſity; it would be a caſe happening without the act of the executive, and conſequently could prove nothing for or againſt the right.

In the other caſe, to wit, of a refuſal by the executive to recogniſe an *exiſting government*, however certain it may be, that a ſuſpenſion of ſome of the public rights might enſue, yet it is equally certain, that the refuſal would be without right or authority; and that no right or authority could be implied or prop[illegible] the unauthoriſed act. If a right to do whatever might bear an analogy to the neceſſary conſequence of what was done without right, could be inferred from the analogy, there would be no other limit to power than the limit to its ingenuity.

It is no anſwer to ſay that it may be doubtful whether a government does or does not exiſt; or doubtful which may be the exiſting and acting Government. The caſe ſtated by the writer is, that there are exiſting rulers; that there is an acting Government; but that they are *new* rulers; and that it is a *new* Government. The full reply, however, is to repeat what has been already obſerved; that queſtions of this ſort are mere queſtions of fact; that as ſuch only, they belong to the executive; that they would equally belong the executive, if it was tied down to the reception of public miniſters, without any diſcretion to receive or reject them; that where the fact appears to be, that no Government exiſts, the conſequential ſuſpenſion is independent of the executive; that where the fact appears to be, that the Government does exiſt, the executive muſt be governed by the fact, and can have no right or diſcretion, on account of the date or form of the Government, to refuſe to acknowledge it, either by rejecting its public miniſter, or by any other ſtep taken on that account. If it does refuſe on that account, the refuſal is a wrongful act, and can neither prove nor illuſtrate a rightful power.

I have ſpent more time on this part of the diſcuſſion than may appear to ſome, to have been requiſite. But it was conſidered as a proper opportunity for preſenting ſome important ideas, connected with the general ſubject, and it may be of uſe in ſhewing how very ſuperficially, as well as erroneouſly, the writer has treated it.

In other reſpects ſo particular an inveſtigation was leſs neceſſary. For allowing it to be, as contended, that a ſuſpenſion of treaties might happen from a *conſequential* operation of a right to receive public miniſters, which is an *expreſs right* veſted by the conſtitution; it could be no proof, that the ſame or a *ſimilar* effect could be produced by the *direct* operation of a *conſtructive power*.

Hence the embarraſſments and groſs contradictions of the writer in defining, and applying his ultimate inference from the operation of the executive power with regard to public miniſters.

At firſt it exhibits an "important inſtance of the right of the executive to decide the obligation of the nation with regard to foreign nations."

Riſing from that, it confers on the executive, a right "to put the United States in a condition to become an aſſociate in war."

And, at its full height, authoriſes the executive "to lay the legiſlature under *an obligation* of declaring war."

From this towering prerogative, it ſuddenly brings down the executive to the right of "*conſequentially affecting* the proper or improper exerciſe of the power of the legiſlature to declare war.

And then, by a caprice as unexpected as it is ſudden, it eſpouſes the cauſe of the legiſlature; reſcues it from the executive right "to lay it under an *obligation* of declaring war"; and aſſerts it to be "*free* to perform its *own* duties, according to its *own* ſenſe of them," without any other controul than what it is liable to, in every other legiſlative act.

The point at which it finally ſeems to reſt, is, that "the executive in the exerciſe of its *conſtitutional powers*, may eſtabliſh an antecedent ſtate of things, which ought to *weigh* in the *legiſlative deciſions*; a prerogative which will import a great deal, or nothing, according to the handle by which you take it; and which, at the ſame time, you can take by no handle that does not claſh with ſome inference preceding.

If "by weighing in the legiſlative deciſions" be meant having *an influence* on the *expediency* of this or that deciſion in the *opinion* of the legiſlature; this is no more than what every antecedent ſtate of things ought to have, from whatever cauſe proceeding; whether from the uſe or abuſe of conſtitutional powers, or from the exerciſe of conſtitutional or aſſumed powers. In this ſenſe the power to eſtabliſh an antecedent ſtate of things is not conſtituted. But then it is of no uſe to the writer, and is alſo in direct contradiction to the inference, that the executive may "lay the *legiſlature* under an *obligation* to decide in favor of *war*.

If the meaning be as is implied by the force of the terms "conſtitutional powers" that the antecedent ſtate of things produced by the executive, ought to have a *conſtitutional weight* with the legiſlature: or, in plainer words, impoſes a *conſtitutional obligation* on the *legiſlative deciſions*, the writer will not only have to combat the arguments by which ſuch a prerogative has been diſproved; but to reconcile it with his laſt conceſſion, that "the legiſlature is *free* to perform its duties according to its *own* ſince of them." He muſt ſhew that the legiſlature is, at the ſame time, *conſtitutionally free* to purſue its *own judgment* and *conſtitutionally bound* by the *judgment of the executive*.

HELVIDIUS.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

JUNE 20.

Inſurrection in Corſica.

BARRERE, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, made a report reſpecting the troubles in Corſica. "The whole iſland, ſaid he, is in a ſtate of counter-revolution, and your commiſſioners have been obliged to act on the defenſive in the maritime parts of the republic, which yet remain faithful. You recollect the decree againſt Paoli; perhaps it was impolitic; and although you ſuſpended the execution of it, Paoli found means to intereſt the inhabitants in his favor, by making them believe you would give them up to the Genoeſe, whom the Corſicans dread and abhor; or that you would crown the ci devant Duke of Orleans, who is equally deteſted by the Corſicans, who love liberty, although they have been led aſtray by Paoli and the prieſts. Your two commiſſioners, Antiboul & Baux, have been ſtopped at Aix, in the name of the federative republic of the ſouth.

The following letter from your commiſſioners at Baſtia, in Corſica, dated from that town, June 27, will more fully explain to you the troubles in this iſland:

Letter from the Commiſſioners.

"All is loſt—the counter-revolution is compleated. Paoli is named generaliſſimo, that is to ſay, ſovereign of the iſland. The clergy have been reinſtated; the emigrants have re entered. Paoli, under the maſk of religion, has abaſed himſelf to be elected Preſident of the conſulta (an extraordinary convocation of all the deputies of Corſica): the inhabitants have been led aſtray, reſpecting the ſituation of France, and the intentions of the convention. The inſurgents are armed to the number of 1000, or 1200, and maintain themſelves at the expence of the republic. They have ſeized on the ſtores and treaſure, and thoſe who ſhow attachment to the French republic are ſhot. The towns in the intereſt of the republic, are declared rebels, and are kept in awe by ſtrong garriſons placed in them. Paoli has publiſhed a writing againſt the Convention, whom he calls the agents of the Genoeſe. St. Florent, Baſtia, and Calvi, are ſtill in the republican intereſt, and well garriſoned with republican troops.

"The conſulta opened on the 26th May. Paoli was declared Preſident, Leonardo Vice-Preſident, & Pozi di Borgi Secretary.

"Paoli has publiſhed a pretended letter from Marſeilles, which, among other things, aſſerts, that all the communes of France have declared themſelves in inſurrection againſt the capital.

(Signed) "DALCHER, Comm'r."

Couthon.—"Do you not ſee, that Paoli holds the ſame language in Corſica, as Gaudet, Vergniaux, Genſonne, and other conſpirators did in the Convention? It is time that France ſhould know who are her friends."

Lacroix.—"Couthon might have ſaid more. There exiſts a document in the committee of public ſafety, in which a converſation is repreſented to have taken place on the firſt of April laſt, between Dumourier and the Prince de Cobourg; in which the latter propoſed, that Marat ſhould be declared in a ſtate of arreſt, the primary aſſemblies be convened, and the Convention tranſferred to ſome other place than Paris. It is worthy of remark, that in this month propoſitions of a ſimilar tendency were made in this aſſembly, by Gaudet, Genſonne, Briſſot, and others, whom you have declared in a ſtate of arreſt."

Barrere.—"Your committee has charged me to preſent you the project of a decree, which ought to be carried into immediate execution. Your committee has thought fit to caſhier this conſulta of Corſica, whoſe power would ſoon vie with your own. We have annulled all its acts, as being high treaſon againſt the ſovereignty of the people. You muſt ſend ſuccours to thoſe towns in Corſica which remain faithful to the republic. Your committee has likewiſe thought fit that you ſhould enlighten the people by ſending commiſſioners among them; for, according to every report, they are not inimical to the republic, but only miſled by the rich. Every thing gives us reaſon to hope, that within one month all will be right, and that we ſhall be able to ſtrike ſome deciſive blow againſt the counter-revolutioniſts."

Barrere then preſented a decree, conformable to the above principles. Decreed.

Chabot—"Rouyes and his colleague have been recalled from their commiſſion, but are not returned. They have remained behind, in order to foment troubles in the department of Herault, and have proteſted againſt the Decrees of the Convention of the 31ſt of May. I move that they may be diſplaced."

A deputy contradicted this ſtatement, and the Convention paſſed to the order of the day.

Decreed, that the Armies ſhould in future be paid in bills on the Treaſury inſtead of aſſignats.

JULY 1.

The Envoy of the United States having demanded a ſuſpenſion of the decree which permits the privateers of the Republic to attack American ſhips:—In conſequence, the committee propoſed the following decree:

The National Convention, deſirous to maintain the union eſtabliſhed between the French Republic and the United States of America, declares, that the veſſels of the United States are not included in the diſpoſitions of the decree of the 9th of March, according to the 16th article of the treaty made on the 6th February, 1788.—This decree was adopted.

LONDON, July 27.

It has frequently been aſſerted, and with great appearance of truth, that without good air, good exerciſe, and good hours, ſcarcely any perſon has good health, or attains old age; yet on Sunday laſt died at Chomes, in the county of Bucks, after a life of 92 years of uninterrupted health, Mary, widow of William Baidwynne, who had been mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother to above 200 perſons, more than 150 of whom are now alive. The greateſt part of her life ſhe paſſed in a ſick room; as her employment until within theſe ten years, has been that of nurſing the ſick, in which ſituation ſhe was frequently many months without going into a bed, and took the little ſleep ſhe had in the day more frequently than in the night. The writer of this paragraph aſked her by what expedient ſhe had, in ſuch an employment, enjoyed ſuch a ſhare of health, and had ſo long a life; her reply was memorable:—"I have never, during my whole life, drank any thing in the night, except tea; I have never ſuffered any event, however calamitous, to depreſs my mind or prey upon my ſpirits; and I have made it my conſtant endeavor to live in as good a humour with myſelf and all around me, as I poſſibly could."

Prince Erneſt had lately a very narrow eſcape before Valenciennes. A cannon ball had paſſed ſo near as to kill a grenadier in the file behind him.

General Dampierre's Monument in the camp of Famars is not yet deſtroyed; on the contrary, a ſentinel has been placed over it, to protect it.

A Courier, who arrived lately from Vienna, brings intelligence that the Emperor is very ill with a ſpitting of blood.

United States.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 7.

We are informed that the Committee of Correſpondence have lately received from John Dickinſon Eſq. of the State of Delaware, 200 Dollars, for the relief of the fugitives from St. Domingo.

FROM PORTO-RICO.

St. John's, Auguſt 13.

A French ſchooner of 18 guns, and a ſloop of 14, entered a ſmall port, the weſt end of Porto-Rico, and took out 17 ſail of Spaniſh veſſels, and afterwards demanded and obtained a ranſom from the town of 14,000 dollars. Theſe veſſels then ſailed round the ſouth and eaſt ſide and picked up all the veſſels they could find.

CHARLESTON, Auguſt 10.

Two Sharks were caught yeſterday morning at Crafts's Lower wharf, and were exhibited for ſome time on the wharf. They are ſaid to be the largeſt ever ſeen in this harbor, one of them meaſuring 12 feet in length, the other 9 feet, but much thicker.

BOSTON, Auguſt 31.

We are happy to announce the ſafe arrival in this town, of Mr. Robert Williams, after his ſufferings in Arabia. After parting from the Captain, and ſome of the crew in the Deſerts, he arrived at Bombay, having in his toilſome journey, experienced every ſpecies of miſery and diſtreſs, that man ſeems capable of ſuſtaining. From Bombay he took paſſage for England, in a Britiſh ſhip, but hearing at St. Helena, that a war was declared, he went on board the American ſhip Eliza, of Boſton, from Iſle of France for Dunkirk. This ſhip was captured by an Engliſh privateer and carried into Portſmouth, in England, from whence he arrived in the Induſtry, Capt. Barnes, in good health, to the inexpreſſible joy of his family and friends.

WINCHESTER, Sept. 2.

Extract of a letter from a correſpondent of veracity, to the Editor hereof, dated German-Creek, Territory South of the Ohio, Auguſt 16.

"On the 4th inſt. Col. Daugherty, of Jefferſon county, with 180 men, croſſed the Tenneſſee to the Valley Indian Towns, killed nine fellows and two ſquaws, took and brought in ſeven priſoners, burnt twenty towns and villages, and deſtroyed a vaſt quantity of vegetables. The whites had five men wounded. The inhabitants on the frontiers are in cloſe forts, expecting a viſit from the Indians when the volunteers are tired of harraſſing them. Indeed the ſpirit of volunteering ſeems to be on the decline; only 40 men paraded on a ſignal for an expedition, a few days ago; tho' I think a large company might be raiſed, under the ſanction of government; and it is abſolutely neceſſary to give them a ſevere flogging, in order to bring them to a ſenſe of their duty, and teach them to pay ſome reſpect to treaties."

A variety of concurring circumſtances tend to confirm a belief, that the volunteers now raiſing in this State, will very ſhortly receive marching orders, conſequently, a report now in circulation, that there will be no campaign againſt the Indians this ſeaſon, is without foundation. *Ken. Gaz.*

On the 1ſt inſt. the Indians ſtole a number of horſes belonging to the Quarter-Maſter, at Fort-Hamilton; they were purſued by a party of dragoons and rifle men, to the diſtance of about 40 miles, where the Indians appeared in ſuch force, that the purſuers thought prudent to decline coming to action. The Indians being in ſuch force near the out-poſts, is an argument that the treaty has failed, and of courſe the army will very ſhortly receive marching orders.

PROCEEDINGS *relative to the* PRESIDENT's PROCLAMATION *of* NEUTRALITY.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

AT a meeting of the citizens of the counties of Somerſet and Middleſex, in the State of New-Jerſey, at the White-hall in the city of Brunſwick, on 30th Auguſt, 1793.

Delegates from the ſeveral townſhips of the counties of Somerſet and Middleſex, attended in conſequence of a circular letter from a committee of the citizens of New-Brunſwick, dated the 19th of this month, to take into conſideration the Preſident's Proclamation, with regard to the Neutrality to be obſerved by the United States in the preſent European war.

From the townſhip of Piſcataway, Middleſex county—Benjamin Manning, Juſtice Dunn.

Rocky Hill, weſtern precinct of Somerſet county—Henry Van Dyke.

Grigg's Town eaſtern precinct of Somerſet county—Chriſtopher Hoagland, Abraham Van Doren, John Baird.

Princeton, weſtern precinct of Somerſet county—Rev. Dr. J. Witherſpoon, Enos Kelſey, Richard Stockton.

Six Mile Run, eaſtern precinct of Somerſet county—John Stryker, Iſaac Ogden.

Upper part of the eaſtern precinct of Somerſet county—Barnadus Garriſon, Philip Fulkerſon, Nicholas Johnſon.

Townſhip of Hillſborough, county of Somerſet—Nicholas Dubois, Garret G. Garriſon, Gilbert D. Low.

Bedminſter townſhip, Somerſet county—John Bryant, Joſeph Annin, John Mehelm.

Bernard's townſhip, Somerſet county—Clement Wood, Samuel Haines, Dr. Hugh M'Cowen.

Townſhip of Cranbury, county of Middleſex—David Chambers, George M'Elroy, Richard Handlin, Garret Snidicker, David Williamſon.

Windſor townſhip, Middleſex county—Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Smith, Ezekiel Smith, Jonathan Combs, James Anderſon.

City of Perth Amboy, Middleſex county—Revaud Kearney, John Ratoon.

Townſhip of South Brunſwick, Middleſex county—Iſaac Vanpeit.

Townſhip of Woodbridge, Middleſex county—John Conway, John G. Wall.

The city of New-Brunſwick, and northward of the townſhip of Brunſwick, in Middleſex county—John Neilſon, John Bayard, Moſes Scott, Anthony W. White, Lewis Dunham.

Col. JOHN BAYARD, was choſen Chairman, and RICHARD STOCKTON, Secretary.

The circular letter from the Committee of New-Brunſwick, and the New-Brunſwick reſolves, were read.

The Delegates of the ſeveral Townſhips above mentioned, appeared and produced their credentials and inſtructions, which were publicly read and approved of. A number of other citizens of the ſaid counties, and of the city of New-Brunſwick, alſo appeared in their private capacities.

Every perſon preſent was called upon to deliver his ſentiments upon the ſubject of the meeting.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee to prepare and report reſolutions to be ſubmitted to this meeting, viz.—The Rev. Dr. Witherſpoon, the Rev. Dr. S. S. Smith, Col. John Bayard, Col. Lewis Dunham, and Richard Stockton, Eſquire.

The committee withdrew to prepare their report—The committee returned, and reported the following reſolutions; which, after being firſt generally and then ſeparately read and maturely conſidered, were adopted.

Reſolved, 1ſt. That the commercial, agricultural and mechanical intereſts of theſe counties, are fully repreſented in this meeting.

2dly. That we feel ourſelves happy under the exiſting government of the United States, and as far as our obſervation extends, an entire ſatisfaction with the preſent adminiſtration prevails among all claſſes of citizens in the State of New-Jerſey.

3dly. That altho' *vigilance* with regard to the executive departments of government be *laudable*, and a *virtue* in republics; yet *calumny* and *faction* are *vices*, and tend to the ſubverſion of that liberty which they profeſs to ſupport.

4thly. That the proclamation of the Preſident, enjoining on the citizens of the United States a conduct friendly and impartial towards the preſent belligerent powers of Europe, was a meaſure well-timed and prudent, juſt and conſtitutional; wiſely calculated to promote the welfare and preſerve the peace of this country.

5th. That an exact and uniform obſervance of exiſting treaties, and of the terms of neutrality, enjoined in ſaid proclamation, is both our duty and intereſt; and that we will uſe all proper means to diſcourage and bring to juſtice, every perſon who ſhall contravene the ſame, and to preſerve in its full energy that efficiency of government ſo neceſſary to our honor, our ſafety and our happineſs.

6th. That the Miniſter from the French Republic had a right to judge for himſelf, whether that proclamation in any part was contrary to the rights of France by treaty with us or not; that if he thought it was, he ought to have applied by memorial to the Secretary of State, and if the anſwer given him was not ſatisfactory, he had a right to ſend it to his conſtituents, and receive their directions for his future conduct. But,

7th. For *any* Miniſter to threaten, or attempt an appeal, as it appears has been done, from the conſtituent authority of this country to the people at large, is an act of the higheſt inſolence and injuſtice, and an inſult, not only to the executive authority, thro' which the Union ſpeaks to ſuch Miniſter, but to the whole people of the United States.

8th. That we fully expect, and rely for it on the wiſdom and fortitude of the Executive of the United States, that ſuch conduct will meet with the treatment it deſerves.

9th. That in the preſent predicament of the United States, no citizen under the pretended right of expatriating himſelf at pleaſure, can legally enter on board any veſſel of war with an intention to commit hoſtilities againſt any power in amity with us; becauſe, as no law exiſts acknowledging the right and preſcribing the forms of expatriation, the offended power has no means of diſcriminating the expatriated from the real citizen, and the whole community is liable to be involved for the crime of one; the laws of nature and nations, therefore, and the principles of ſociety, annul ſuch pretended rights, and criminate ſuch actions in the exiſting circumſtances of the United States.

10th. That we ſincerely pray for the ſucceſs of the cauſe of liberty in France, and in all nations, freed from the evils of licentiouſneſs; but, as it is not in our power to render her effectual aid by embarking with her in the preſent war, and as we are not required thereto by any treaty, the ſtricteſt neutrality is our wiſeſt and moſt honorable conduct.

11th. That Eliſha Lawrence, Eſq. Vice Preſident of this State, is entitled to our acknowledgments for his early attention to the proclamation of the Preſident of the United States.

12th. That theſe reſolves be publiſhed in the public papers.

Signed by order of the meeting,

JOHN BAYARD, Chairman.

Philadelphia, Sept. 11.

The following ſketch contains a ſtatement of the tranſactions in France, as related in the proceedings of the National Convention, in June laſt.

A letter of the 6th June to the Preſident informed that CHARRIER, the chief of the revolters in *La Lozere*, with his aid de camp *La Porte* were taken priſoners.

BARRERE propoſed to ſend hoſtages to the departments for the ſecurity of the arreſted members—this was oppoſed by *Robeſpierre* the younger—and was not agreed to. He propoſed following up the decree of arreſt, by the moſt vigorous meaſures.——June 9, the following letter was read:—

"*Bourdeaux, June 6, at midnight.*

"*Citizens Repreſentatives,*

"The details of your ſitting of the 3d of this month are known in this city, and cries of fury and vengeance reſound in all our public places, and even within the place of our meeting. A general movement of indignation and deſpair hurries all the citizens to their ſections, and deputations throng around us. There is no deſperate meaſure which is not propoſed to us. We cannot anſwer for the conſequences of this tranſport."

Durant-Mallane ſaid, that in order to know the public opinion on the late events, all the addreſſes and all letters relating to them ſhould be read.

Levaſſeur oppoſed this, obſerving, that all theſe addreſſes were ſigned with names, which indicated that they came from rich people, and conſequently from ſuſpicious perſons, as the real Sans Culottes cannot write. The Convention decreed, that all addreſſes ſhould be referred to the committee of public ſafety.

A ſecretary read the following letter:—

"Rennes, June 6.

"The department of Ille and Villaine, have juſt learned with indignation and terror, the arreſtation of ſeveral repreſentatives of the people. The conſtituted authorities and all the citizens immediately met, and drew up an addreſs, the principles of which they will ſupport until death, and decreed the departure of an armed force.—We have ſent you a copy of their addreſs and decree."

This addreſs was read, and the decree of the department of the Iſle of Villaine, for raiſing a battalion to go to Paris.

Next follows the addreſs from Rennes, which contains ſubſtantially, the ſentiments contained in the addreſs of the arreſted members to the French nation.—See Gazette of the 4th inſt.

To this addreſs is annexed a decree of the adminiſtrative and conſtituted bodies of the city of *Rennes*, for raiſing an armed force to march to Paris, "to releaſe the Convention from the oppreſſion of the anarchiſts." The battalion to be raiſed by this city was to have a tri-coloured flag with, *Liberty and Equality*, inſcribed on one ſide, and hatred of *Royalty and Anarchy*, on the other. The popular ſociety of Rennes was diſſolved by an armed force. Theſe papers were referred to the committee of ſafety. The department of Finiſterre no longer acknowledges the Commiſſioners of the Convention.

Wedneſday, June 12—Accounts were read in the Convention, of great commotions in the city of Bourdeaux, in conſequence of the arreſt of the members. The ſame day an account of the taking of *Saumur* by the royaliſts on the 10th was received. In conſequence of theſe details of the proceedings of the inſurgents vigorourous meaſures were adopted by the municipality of Paris, to put that city into a poſture of defence, and to reinforce the army in the departments.

A propoſition was made in the Convention on the 9th June by Thuriot—That the French ſhould be invited to obſerve a Civic Lent for the month of Auguſt, to lower the price of proviſions.—Referred to the committee of public ſafety.—The Convention has decreed that the troops of the line ſhall be incorporated with the volunteers.—On the 18th June a letter was read from Santerre, in which he ſays,—"I do not ſpeak of our misfortunes, nor of the action of the 9th—although we fought 8000 againſt 30,000, we ſuſtained a conſiderable fire from theſe vagabonds for ſix hours. They are juſtly named the Army of Plunderers, for they ſteal, murder, violate, and pillage, in the name of Louis XVII. and of God."

June 20.—Complaints were made, of the Adminiſtrators of the Opera, becauſe they had refuſed to play the *Siege of Thionville*. The Council General reſolved, that this piece ſhould be played gratis, and ſolely for the amuſement of the *Sans Culottes*.

Deſforges has been appointed Miniſter for Foreign Affairs.

Department of State.

I HEREBY Certify, that I have received official communication of a Decree of the National Convention of France, whereof the following is a tranſlation:—

"Decree of the National Convention of the 23d of May, which declares that the veſſels of the United States are not comprehended in the purvieu of the decree of the 9th of May.

"The National Convention, after having heard the report of it's committee of public ſafety, wiſhing to maintain the union eſtabliſhed between the French Republic and the United States of America, decrees that the veſſels of the United States are not comprehended in [*les diſpoſitions*] the purvieu of the decree of the 9th of May, conformably to the 16th article of the treaty executed the 15th of February 1778. A true copy.

Le BRUN.

Given under my hand, this 9th day of September 1793.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Sunday morning laſt between three and four o'clock a very alarming fire broke out in the buildings back of Mr. Kennedy's houſe, in Second Street, between High and Cheſnut-Streets which was ſoon communicated to Mr. Dobſons Printing-Office and other buildings contiguous.—The confined ſituation of the fire rendered the exertions of the citizens unavailing, till great deſtruction of property had taken place—all the back buildings of Mr. Kennedy, and ſeveral others and their contents being entirely conſumed. Mr. Dobſon's Office nearly in the ſame ſituation. The citizens diſplayed their uſual ſpirit and alacrity on this occaſion. The officers and men from the French frigate *La Precieuſe*, and the Indiaman *La Ville de L'Orient*, merit very particular acknowledgments for their intrepidity and eſſential ſervices on this occaſion.—They brought their engines with them and by means of the hoſe, conveyed the water through ſmoke and flames to the very ſpot where the fire raged; Mr. Dobſon is peculiarly indebted to theſe intrepid ſons of Neptune for the preſervation of his dwelling houſe—as it was extremely difficult and entirely impoſſible in ſome directions to bring the large city engines in immediate contact with the fire.—Two perſons were killed at the time of the fire, by the ſudden falling of a brick wall, and ſome others wounded.—The loſs of the ſufferers, Mr. Kennedy in particular, is very great—and that of Mr. Dobſon is heavy, as he had a very large amount in types, &c. expoſed and deſtroyed.

The ſufferers by the above fire, and others, who were in imminent danger, have publicly, and perſonally acknowledged their obligations to their fellow-citizens, and particularly to the French ſeamen, for their benevolent and ſpirited exertions whereby the flames were arreſted in their courſe, and great property preſerved.

The Mayor has informed the citizens—That from the returns made to him, and which have been pretty accurate, the number of perſons which have been taken off by the prevailing diſorder do not exceed one hundred and forty from the firſt death which happened, to the ſecond inſtant.

The Mayor has alſo informed the citizens that the African Society have humanely agreed to furniſh nurſes for the ſick—apply to Abſalom Jones or William Gray, members of ſaid Society.

It appears from the Gazettes, that the prizes captured and ſent into the ſeveral States by the privateers bearing French Commiſſions, which have been fitted out in any part of the union have been ſeized by the reſpective Governors, purſuant to inſtructions from the Preſident of the United States.

The Governor has iſſued new inſtructions to *Nathaniel Falconer*, Eſq. Health-officer of this port—in which he is directed to be vigilant in regard to the patients in the hoſpital, and to employ additional means to prevent the introduction of malignant diſtempers by ſea.

The ſhip Belvidere arrived at New York, from London, laſt Sunday. She had 41 days paſſage from the Land's end—and has probably brought ſome news—The New-York papers of Monday, however, contain none.

By letters received in town from Madrid, dated the 11th July, it appears that Bellguarde ſurrendered to the Spaniards on the 24th June, and that Nice was evacuated by the French, upon the approach of the Spaniſh fleet, with great loſs.

The Spaniſh fleet of 30 men of war was joined by the Britiſh of 27 ſail of the line in the Mediterranean.

Monday laſt was the day appointed for commencing the drawing of the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY; from the preparations which we are informed had been made, we expect to hear in a few days that the buſineſs began at the time appointed.

Yeſterday the Preſident of the United States left town, on a viſit to Mount Vernon.

There is a noble magnanimity of ſpirit which in times of danger and of death is manifeſted in the conduct of ſome perſons.—While fear petrifies the reſt of the world, theſe heroically encounter every riſk in diſcharging the offices of benevolence and humanity—May a diſcerning public diſtinguiſh by favor and rewards thoſe intrepid ſons of Galen who have not deſerted their poſts, but have promptly obeyed the ſummons of the ſons and daughters of affliction—and may virtue drop a tear to the memory of thoſe who have fallen victims to the calls of duty and compaſſion.

COMMUNICATION.

The conduct of the revilers of our government is as abſurd as it is impudent—for ſome time the cry was, *the ſenſe of the people is not to be collected from the inhabitants of the ſeaports*—and theſe citizens were called *old Tories, Speculators, Britiſh Merchants, Office hunters, &c.*—but what is the tone, ſince it appears that the agricultural intereſt have diſcovered that they have as high a ſenſe of the importance of neutrality and peace, as the mechanical and commercial parts of the community?—The following compliment on the underſtanding and proceedings of the people at large on this occaſion, is to be found in the uſual repoſitory of ſimilar productions, the National Gazette of the 4th inſtant:

"By the help of your name,
I'll raiſe a hell flame;
For ſtockholders, fools, and addreſſers,
EACH TOWNSHIP will vie,
To confirm the d——d lie,
And we ſhall be gorg'd with careſſes."

Died, Dr. JAMES HUTCHINSON, an eminent Phyſician of this city.

☞ Buſineſs in the funds appears to be ſuſpended.—In our laſt were publiſhed the lateſt prices at which any conſiderable ſums had been bought.

Treasury Department,

August 27, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given that propoſals will be received until the 15th day of October next, incluſively, by David Henly at Knoxville, in the Territory South Weſt of the Ohio, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1794, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Teneſſee to Oecochappo or Bear Creek, on the ſaid River incluſively.

2. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Cumberland to Naſhville, on the ſaid river, and at Naſhville.

3. At any place or places within thirty miles of ſaid Naſhville to the ſouthward, weſtward or northward thereof.

4. At Bledſoe's Lick, or any place or places between the ſaid Lick and Naſhville.

5. At any place or places from Bledſoe's Lick to the croſſing of Cumberland river, along the new Trace, at or near the great Salt Lick, and at the ſaid croſſing place over Cumberland river.

6. At any place or places along the ſaid trace, from the croſſing of Cumberland river to the mouth of Clinch river, and at the ſaid mouth of Clinch river.

7. At any place or places between the ſaid mouth of Clinch and Knoxville, and at Knoxville.

8. At any place or places on the north-weſtern frontiers of Waſhington and Hamilton diſtricts, in the Territory South of the Ohio, from the mouth of Clinch to the Virginia line.

9. At any place or places on the ſouthern frontiers of the ſaid diſtricts of Waſhington and Hamilton.

10. At any other place or places in the territory South of the Ohio, not herein mentioned.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of brandy, rum or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each fort or other ſtationary poſt, which is or may be eſtabliſhed for the ſpace of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemies, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

Thoſe who may become propoſers are requeſted to tranſmit without delay to the Secretary of the Treaſury duplicates of their propoſals.

The propoſals will be decided upon at Knoxville aforeſaid; where the ſaid David Henly will make known the offer which is accepted, and will conclude the contract.

Treaſury Department,

Auguſt 10, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 14th day of September next incluſively, to furniſh by contract the following articles of Cloathing, for the uſe of the United States, viz.

4,800 Hats,
5,120 Stocks,
5,120 Stock-Claſps,
20,480 Shirts,
5,120 Veſts,
5,120 Coats,
9,600 Woollen Overalls,
9,600 Linen ditto,
19,200 pairs of Shoes,
9,600 pairs of Socks,
5,120 Blankets,
320 Caps,
320 pairs of Leather Breeches,
640 pairs of Boots,
320 pairs of Spurs,
640 pairs of Stockings,
1,520 Riſle Shirts.

The cloathing to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia; one fourth part of the whole number of ſuits on or before the 15th of February, one fourth on or before the 15th of April, and the remaining half on or before the 15th of June, 1794.

The articles muſt be agreeably to ſuch patterns as ſhall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War. Payment will be made as ſoon as the whole of the articles ſhall have been delivered. ept14S.

War Department,

Auguſt 1ſt, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March laſt, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans, within the States reſpectively under the uſual regulations.

By Command of the
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.
H. KNOX, *Secretary at War.*

N. B. *The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.*

TICKETS
In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,
May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.

To the Public.

THE Editor of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, propoſes publiſhing the Paper, under that Title, every Evening, Sunday's excepted.

To render it intereſting as a Daily Publication, it ſhall contain foreign and domeſtic, commercial and political Intelligence:—Eſſays and Obſervations, local and general:—Maritime information:—Prices Current of Merchandize and the Public Funds. Alſo a ſummary of the proceedings of Congreſs, and of the Legiſlature of this State:—with a ſketch of Congreſſional Debates, &c.

ADVERTIZING favors will be gratefully received.

TERMS.

To be printed on paper of the demy ſize; but a larger ſize ſhall be ſubſtituted in December next.

The price Six Dollars per Annum, to be paid half Yearly.

When a ſufficient number of Subſcribers is obtained, the Publication ſhall commence.

In the interim, the Gazette will be publiſhed twice a week as uſual.—Subſcriptions are reſpectfully ſolicited by the Public's humble ſervant,

JOHN FENNO.

☞ *Subſcriptions are received at the City Tavern, South Second Street—by Mr. Dobſon, at the Stone Houſe—by other perſons who are in poſſeſſion of ſubſcription papers, and by the Editor, at his houſe, No. 34, North Fifth-Street.*

THE EDITOR

MOST earneſtly requeſts thoſe of his diſtant Subſcribers who are in arrears for the Gazette, to make payment as ſoon as poſſible.—Thoſe perſons who have received ſubſcription money on his account are deſired to remit the ſame. The arrearages for the Gazette have accumulated to a ſerious amount—Serious, as they are the only reſource to diſcharge very ſerious engagements incurred in the proſecution of ſo expenſive publication. Philadelphia, June 26.

SEAT of WAR.

For Sale, at M. CAREY's *Store,*
No. 118, Market-ſtreet,

A Sheet Map of the

French, Auſtrian and Dutch Netherlands, in which the progreſs of the preſent War may be traced.——*Price three eighths of a dollar.*

And a Map of the Three Northern Diſtricts of France, divided into Departments.—— *Price ½ of a dollar.*

Maps of the United

States:—Any public ſpirited gentlemen, poſſeſſed of materials for correcting and improving the Maps of the ſeveral States, will lay M. Carey under very particular obligations, by communicating them. He is in immediate want of ſome for New-Jerſey and Delaware; of which States he is now preparing Maps.

Guthrie's Geography:

The ſubſcription for this work will be continued open, at the preſent rate of twelve dollars, till the firſt day of November next; after which, it will be raiſed to fourteen dollars.

Auguſt 14. 1aw4w

DISTRICT *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit.*

L.S. BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the thirteenth day of Auguſt, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following—to wit:

"TRANSACTIONS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.—VOL. I. PART I.——*Non fibi ſed toti.*"

In conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.*

City of Waſhington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for ſale at auction, by the Commiſſioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchaſe money is to be paid down, the reſidue at three equal annual payments with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Aſſembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Waſhington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the ſaid Territory which lies within this State, in the ſame manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the ſame lands may be conveyed by him, and tranſmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner ſhall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, Eſquires,

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of *Waſhington*, for the reception of Congreſs, and for their permanent reſidence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out houſes, &c. &c. to coſt		50,000
1	Caſh Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000	10,000
20	ditto	500	10,000
100	ditto	100	10,000
200	ditto	50	10,000
400	ditto	25	10,000
1,000	ditto	20	20,000
15,000	ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

By this ſcheme *at leaſt* the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building deſigned both for public and private convenience.

Although ſome expence muſt neceſſarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expence will be taken from the principal prize) the Commiſſioners having agreed to preſent in return a ſufficient quantity of excellent free-ſtone, together with the beſt adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houſes, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at *ſomething more than par:* In this important inſtance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate poſſeſſor of the ticket drawn againſt its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treaſurer at Waſhington, or at ſuch Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the conveniency of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 6th of September next, at the City of Waſhington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treaſurer of Waſhington; *Thayer & Bartlet*, of Charleſton, South-Carolina; *Gideon Deniſon*, Savannah; Meſſrs. *James Weſt & Co.* Baltimore; Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boſton; and at ſuch other places as will be hereafter publiſhed.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the beſt Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houſes, *if preſented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artiſt for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houſes are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the ſtables, &c. Sections and eſtimates of the expenſe will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars muſt be regarded by the Architect as the utmoſt limit in the expenſe intended for this purpoſe.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City

March, 61793.

Hercule De Sercey,

From Leogane, Iſland of St. Domingo,

MAKES and ſells all ſorts of Mugs, Jacks, Porringers, Cups, Stew-Pans, Lamps, &c. in Tin, plain or japanned—He alſo mends old tin work. As he works cheap, he hopes for the public encouragement.

No. 23, Race-ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet.

June 22.

HERCULE DE SERCEY,

DE Leogane, Iſle de St. Dominque, travaille en fer Blanc, de toute ſorte de manieres a commande et a bon marche.

A Philadelphie, ce 22 Juin, 1793.

No. 23, Race-ſtreet, pres Front-ſtreet.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1ſt, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Inſurance Company of North America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (to this day) of ſix per cent on the amount of the firſt inſtalment, and of one per cent per month, on the ſums paid towards the ſecond and third inſtalments, calculating from the firſt day of the month following that in which theſe payments were made. The Dividend will be paid to the Stockholders or their Repreſentatives, at the Company's Office, (No. 119, ſouth Front-Street) at any time after the 7th inſt.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

☞ *As the members of this Company are much diſperſed throughout the United States, the Printers in the ſeveral ſtates are requeſted to give the above a place in their newſpapers.*

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second-Street,

Medical Tranſactions

OF THE

College of Phyſicians

Of Philadelphia:

VOLUME I. PART I.

Price in boards One Dollar.

Alſo lately publiſhed by T. Dobſon,

DR. UNDERWOOD's TREATISE

On the diſeaſes of Children, with general directions for the management of infants from the birth, adapted both for the uſe of Medical Practitioners and private Families.

TWO VOLUMES IN ONE,
Price one dollar neatly bound.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the fourteenth day of September next incluſively, for the ſupply of all Rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December 1794, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town and Carliſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Pittſburgh, & at Pittſburgh, York-town & Carliſle.

2. At any place or places from Pittſburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the ſaid mouth to the upper falls of the ſaid Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the ſaid upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the ſaid Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the river Cayahoga, and at the ſaid Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the ſaid Head Navigation to the mouth of the ſaid river Cayahoga, and at the ſaid mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek, to the mouth of the river Muſkingum, and up the ſaid river to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga river, and thence down the ſaid river to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muſkingum and the mouth of the Scioto river, and at the mouth of the ſaid river Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river & the mouth of the Great Miami, at the month of the Great Miami, and from thence to the rapids or the falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the ſaid Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Waſhington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferſon, and at Fort Jefferſon.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferſon to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the ſaid field of action.

14. At any place or places from the ſaid field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the ſaid Miami Villages to the falls of the Miami river, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the ſaid falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Miami river of Lake Erie to Sanduſky Lake, and at Sanduſky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the ſaid Sanduſky Lake, to the mouth of the river Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid river Cayahoga to Preſque Iſle, and at Preſque Iſle.

19 At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to the ſtream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the ſaid Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany river to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittſburgh.

22. At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabaſh river, and from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

24. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh river up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

25. At any place or places from Fort Knox up the ſaid Wabaſh to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

26. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the ſaid Wabaſh, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the ſaid head navigation of Little River.

27. At any place or places from the ſaid head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

28. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Teneſſee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the ſaid river, incluſively.

29. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Cumberland to Naſhville, on the ſaid river, and at Naſhville..

30. And at any place or places within thirty miles of ſaid Naſhville to the Southward, Weſtward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
One quart of ſalt,
Mwo quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt 3 months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contract for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may compriſe all the places which have been ſpecified, or a part of them only.